By Anthority.

IT HAS PLEASED THE KING to promote His Royal Highness M. Kekuanaoa, from the rank of Major-General to that of ALIHIKAUA NUI, to His Majes-

IT HAS FURTHER PLEASED HIS MAJESTY to promote Major J. O. Dominis to the rank of COLONEL, ACTING QUARTER-MASTER AND ADJU-TANT-GENERAL. R. C. WYLLIE.

Department of War, 1st February, 1864.

(Correspondence of the Pacific Com'l Advertiser.)

A Sorghum-Pan Sugar Mill.

HANALEI, Kausi, Jan. 29, 1864. Mr. EDITOR :- In your issue of January 21st, I noticed an interesting statement respecting the sugar plantations on the islands. There is no allusion in that catalogue to a new establishment which is now going into operation in this valley. It is not strange that you should not have alluded to this enterprise, for not one month has elapsed since the foundation was laid, and, marvellous to relate, the mill is now in partial operation, and next week it is hoped sugar will be manufactured. Two mule teams are hard at work grinding cane from "early dawn till dewy eve." I can think of no more appropriate name to apply to this establishment than that of

The Squatter Sugar Mill. The history of the enterprise, so far as I can learn, is about this: Mr. Davis of Sorghum Pan notoriety, has been employed by certain parties to do the best be could to grind some thirty or forty acres of cane growing in the lower part of this valley. Having at his command the old grinding apparatus of C. Titcomb, Esq., he removes the same from the Titcomb premises and sets it up near the Mission church, on a piece of land belonging to government. When he had decided what to do, the work goes ahead in double quick time. A temporary building is erected, and in about twenty days from the day of "breaking ground," the mill starts and the fire is kindled. Boiling commenced last Monday morning, but for two or three days Mr. Davis experimented on chimneys! The one he first put up not working to suit his mind, down it comes and goes up in another place. No obstacles seem to dispirit the enterprising Yankee. He is alternately mason, sugar-boiler, carpenter, and I know not what else. Most sanguinely he looks forward to a successful issue. I heard him say, that he should in a few days send to you, Mr. Editor, a keg of sugar for exhibition, and to show what can be done with the Sorghum Pan!

I am much interested in watching Mr. Davis operations, in contrast with those of the Princeville sugar estate. Both are designed to accomplish the same purpose, but how marvellous the contrast-the one is extemporized and put in operation in less than one month, while the other has been years in coming to its present highly finished state. Both have their advantages for the Sandwich Islands. Sugar may be manufactured by comparatively simple machinery and works, and it may be accomplished by the most elaborate contrivances. There are many localities upon the islands, where the extent of land will not warrant the expenditure of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars; now what is wanted is a simple and cheap mill, which may be put up for two or three thousand dollars. If now such a result can be attained, our islands have started upon a new career of prosperity. Success to the "squatter mill," and similar enterprises. In saying this, I am no less friendly to such enterprises as that at Princeville, Ulupalakua, Waiicku, Koloa, Lihue, and elsewhere. The Princeville establishment is superb. I have seen nothing to compare with it on any part of the islands. The sugar manufactured is of the first quality and takes the lead. I believe, in the San Francisco market. May success attend it, and the proprietor derive a rich reward for his large outlay of capital.

EDITOR OF FRIEND. Yours.

The premises in Lahaina, known as the American Hospital, have been leased by Rev. Geo. Mason, for the purpose of opening a Boarding School. The location is a very good one, and the rent (\$100 per annum,) quite moderate.

Passengers from Hawaii state that one of the small craters near the summit of Mauna Loa has recently been emitting fire and smoke, indicating that there is a high pressure of steam inside the mountain, which may be followed by an eruption ere long.

NEARLY DUE .- The schooner Alice was to have sailed from San Francisco January 18, en route for China, to touch at Honolulu. She is therefore due. The Yankee sailed about January 20, and is also now due ... P. S .- The Yankee is reported in the offing this morning, and her mails will therefore

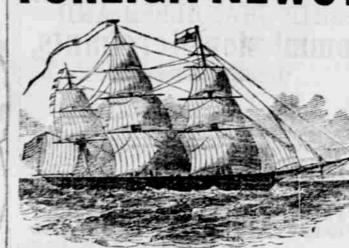
Couldn't Stop .- The clipper ship War Hawk was telegraphed on Tuesday, Feb. 2, and was in sight for several hours from the town, though a long way off. Capt. M'Intyre endeavored to reach her, but was unable to do so, before dark. There was no wind during the afternoon and night, and next morning she was descried hull down on the western horigon, heading west. She was about 16 days from San Francisco, and probably had papers for this port.

FROM VICTORIA. - The bark N. S. Perkins arrived on the 2d from Puget Sound, and we are indebted to Capt. Robinson for a file of Victoria papers to Jan. 5th. We find in them but little of special interest to our readers. The Constitution had a quick passage over, as appears by the following from the Colonist:

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS -The bark Constitution, Capt. W. R Pomrov, from Honolulu Dec. 9th, arrived at Port Angelos on the 22nd ultimo, having made a fine run of only thirteen days from port to port. We have received through the courtesy of the master, files of the Honolulu Advertiser to Dec. 3, which contain nothing however, later than we published on the arrival of the N. S. Perkins. The Constitution encountered heavy weather.

Town Destroyed By A FLOOD .- The town of Port Angelos, Puget Sound, has been nearly destroyed by a torrent of water which burst upon it from a ravine which opens at the back of the place. The Victoria Chronicle says, the calamity occurred about six o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, December 16th. The first intimation which the inhabitants had of the danger was a rushing, roaring sound proceeding from the gorge. On turning their eyes toward it they discovered a great body of water, several feet in height, bearing upon its surface and before it, logs, trees and stumps rushing down upon them. Before they could even realize their danger the flood was upon and over the greater part of the town. The Custom-House, a large two-story structure, stood exactly in the path of the vast torrent, and was overturned and swept away in a moment. The flood next carried away the dwelling house of Victor Smith, ex-Collector. His family narrowly escaped with their lives. It also swept clear into the harbor the dwelling house of E. Stanton, whose family were rescued with difficulty. Both the front portion of the Rough and Ready Saloon and a portion of the wharf and several thousand feet of logs were also swept out to sea three or four miles. Behind the town, in the fertile valleys, several farmers have settled, and it is feared that they have been overwhelmed by the flood. A person who visited the town on Saturday, says that the picture of ruin and desolation presented is indescribable. The fragments of houses and hundreds of trees and stumps lie scattered about in every direction, and in some places they are piled one above the other to the height of thirty feet.

Four Days Later **FOREIGN NEWS!**



By the arrival, on Tuesday, of the clipper ship Derby, 17 days from San Francisco, we have received mails and San Francisco dates to Jan. 16. Gold was quoted in New York, at 1532, Jan. 13. Gen. Meade was absent from his army on a visit to

Philadelphia. All quiet on the Rapidan. The recent rebal raid into the Shenandoah Valley has proved a failure. The rebels have been moving uneasily about Cumberland, Maryland, and Petersburg, Western Virginia, but without result or apparent object. Imboden has been attacked at Winchester and driven back. It was snowing heavily in Virginia. Snow also covered the ground at Chattanooga, and cold weather is spoken of from all quarters. At Little Rock, Arkansas, the thermometer had been fifteen degrees below zero for several days.

reinforced, and had been ordered to take Knoxville at all hazards. Longstreet has 40,000 men. Foster is at Knoxville, and Gen. Peck commands in the

Rebel prisoners state that Longstreet had been

The condition of Charleston at the present moment must be deplorable. It is thus described by the Tribune's Morris Island correspondent :

The rebels have in Charleston harbor two iron-clad steamers, close imitations of the New Ironsides and

Charleston takes fire and burns apace from the effect of the bombardment. The fires always spread and burn for hours. At one time, last Sunday, they burned eight hours in one mass.

The obstructions hauled away from the beach of Morris Island are sixteen bars of iron rails, the obstructions having been removed by natural causes. Nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston when the Admiral wills it.

Boston, January 13 .- Letters received in this city, from a clergyman who established himself at Charleston with his family a short time before the rebellion. give touching details of the anguish and suffering of the inhabitants of that place, many of whom hope and pray for redemption, even at the hands of the Yankees. In his opinion the time is rapidly approaching when it will be found necessary to give up the city to save the people from absolute starvation. Of course, all who can will leave the place, but many have not the means, neither have they any place of

Richmond is evidently not quite so safe a place as it once was. It is rumored that the rebel authorities are quietly moving their military factories, etc., located at Richmond, to some point in South Carolina. This is the result of Longstreet's failure in his expedition against Knoxville, as our continued occupation of East Tennessee is entirely incompatible with the security of the rebel occupation of Richmond as a chief military depot.

A Washington letter to the Tribune says that it has been decided to remove the rebel capital to Columbia, South Carolina. The writer is a Union man, lately from the South, where he had been a clerk in the rebel War Department. He also says that the gunboats and ironclads at Richmond are, with one exception, ready for service. On the 17th ult., they were ordered to make a demonstration on Hampton Roads, but after proceeding a few miles below Drury's Bluffs, the order was countermanded. Dispatches from Gen. Kelly's Department of West

Virginia says accounts report Gen. Early falling back up the Shenandoah, and all fears from him are at an end. This refers to the recent raid into Maryland, alluded to below.

CHICAGO, January 18 .- Georgia letters to Dec. 28d, represent the rebel army as quietly encamped near Dalton and Tunnel Hill, recovering from their last defeat. Deserters report that Johnston is very active collecting stragglers and deserters, and re organizing his army. His cavalry are scouring the mountains and valleys in search of deserters, very few of whom are recovered. They are daily making their way to our lines. Among the poorer classes of Georgia: s there exists a fearful state of destitution. Denunciations of the rebellion and the rebel Government are loud and emphatic, especially where there are no military over them. An intelligent refugee from the interior of the State says that fully twothirds of the population, if allowed a fair expression of opinion, would elect Union men. Thousands fo Union men are serving against their will in the Georgia militia, who, if opportunity offered, would desert their sinking ship, and swell the ranks of the Federal army.

Late Telegrams.

The following telegrams respecting the rebel raid into Maryland, &c., were crowded out from our last issue. Moorfield and Burlington, (referred to in the telegrams.) are a little south of the Maryland borders, the former about forty miles south of Cumberland, Maryland, and the latter eight or ten miles.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 7th .- The following has been received at Headquarters: With the exception of McNiel county, which is several miles back of Moorfield, there is no rebel force near Petersburg. The report at Moorfield yesterday, was that Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry had been ordered to Winchester. At present the rebel raid is a complete failure, in consequence of the inability of Early to bring his artillery from the Valley, owing to the icy condition of the roads, which were almost impassaibe to infantry.

A Cumberland special, dated the 8th, to the Herald, says: The garrison at Petersburg, Western Viriia, was surrounded to-day by Fitzhugh Lee and Rosser, moving between New Creek and Petersburg. The enemy deceived our pickets and marched out of Burlington to day. Cumberland, Md., is threatened, and much excitement prevails here to-night. It seems probable we will be attacked here about tomorrow morning. The enemy yesterday captured a train of thirty-six waggons. The rebels are reported

moving in the main columns. Imboden has been attacked at Winchester, and driven back. So far, everything is in our favor. It

is snowing heavily all day. CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 9th .- Snow covered the ground at Chattanooga yesterday. Gen. Thomas has issued | answer them himself. Every letter receives attention, orders assessing \$30,000 on rebel sympathisers living and all which are entitled to a reply receive one, no within ten miles of the recent murder of three soldiers near Mulberry, the money to be divided between the families of the soldiers killed

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8th .- Judge Caleb B. Smith of the U. S. District Court, died in this city last night, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

St. Louis, Jan. 7th .- James E. Yeatman, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, publishes a report on the condition of the contrabands along the Mississippi river. They number 40, 00 of whom 15,000 are in the army. 25,000 are in want and are neglected. He recommends a plan for organizing freed labor, and leasing the plantations along the Mississippi under a bureau or commission to be appointed by Government.

CONDITION OF THE UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND. -The Philadelphia Bulletin publishes a private letter from a prisoner in Libby prison, which came through without the inspection of the rebel officers. dated November 16th. It says: "The rebels have again reduced our rations. We now receive per diem three-fourths of a pound of corn bread and one gill of rice to ten men, and as much water as we can drink. Meat was stopped a week ago. The rebels allow us to receive letters, but won't let us write to the North if they can help it."

GREAT FIRE IN THE SHIPPING AT NEW YORK-Dec 10th .- Yesterday afternoon the canal boat Cora Campbell, loading hay at the bulkhead, between piers 54 and 55, foot of Charles street, North river, caught fire from sparks from the stove pipe. The fire

spread rapidly, and in a short time extended from vessel to vessel untill it reached pier No. 50, enveloping about 25 vessels in one sheet of flame. The firemen worked well but were unable to do more than stay the spreading of the devouring element. The vessels on fire were nearly all totally destroyed.

Miscellaneous News.

The Laird ironclads have been valued for the British Government-the Toussin at £106,000 and El* Monnaissir at £80,000.

A VERY SENSIBLE LADY .- Queen Victory has forbidden the use of tobacco in Windsor Castle-even in the Prince of Wales's apartment.

The Mississippi squadron comprises 86 vessels, over 1,600 officers and 40,000 men, in 8 divisions, each commanded by a U. C. Navy Lieutenant Commander. The vessels building will raise the number

WHAT GENERAL GRANT HAS DONE -- It is said that General Grant has captured, since his campaign in the west commenced, no less than four bundred and seventy-two cannon and ninety thousand prisoners from the enemy.

The Supreme Tribunal of Madrid has just given final judgment in a suit which had been under litigation two bundred and forty years, and which involved the succession to the inheritance of Francisco Pizarro, the famous invader and conqueror of Peru

The amount of travel through Chicago during the past summer and autumn was unprecedented. The Times says Chicago's ninety-four hotels are now, and have been for some months, crowded to the brim, and every train running in and out of the city is filled with passengars. The Merchant s Magazine for November has a com-

plete alphabetical list of the vessels which have been captured by the rebel privateers since the rebellion broke out. It comprises a list of 178 vessels, of The French never succeed well in colonization;

they become unfitted for such a condition by their love of and devotion to war. Madame Louise Vallory, in a recent work on Algeria, says that " runaway conscripts, swindlers, lorettes and chevaliers d'industrie, form the bulk of the colonists."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PROCLAMATION .- " While I am in my present position I shall not retract or modify the emancipation proclamation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the Acts of Congress." These are noble words, and, though no one should have ever believed that there was any danger that Abraham Lincoln would retract any part of the proclamation of emancipation, all honest men feel relieved to have once more an affirmation of the Pressident's firm adherence to his former proclamation

A REBEL FINANCE PROJECT -If Congress will, at its next session, pass a law, that after the 1st day of May, 1864, all notes issued prior to January 1864, shall cease to be currency, and shall not be received in payment of public dues, but be regarded as promises to pay "six months after a treaty of peace"-permitting the notes to be funded between the 1st of January and the 1st of May in bonds of such interest as the notes called for when first issued -the whole difficulty of withdrawing the currency will be met, and the evil removed, without any more hardship or annoyance than will attend any scheme

that may be invented .- Richmond Enquirer FREE SEATS IN CHURCH .- The Archbishop of York has recently consecrated three churches in which all the seats are free. He highly approves the plan, and remarks that " while there were social distinctions which no one wished to remove, and which were quite right in ordinary life, these ought to be left behind at the door of the church, folded up like umbrellas, and all should appear before their Lord and God as perfectly equal, assinners seeking his mercy."

FLED IN DISGRACE .- The ex-Controller of State, G. R. Warren, has proved a defaulter in the sum of \$12,000, and has fled the State. He left on the Panama steamer of Jan. 8d. Although a single man, it seems that his habits were so extravagant and expensive that he could not live on a salary of \$4,000 a year, and to raise money to gratify his appetites he deliberately disgraced the State, the party which selected him, and sacrificed his own reputation for life. He has been tried and found wanting in the essential pout t of honesty. He has lived fast, and probably gambled in feet with the money of the State, and when the time for reckoning came found himself unable to restore it - Sac. Union.

WHAT JEFF. HOLDS -The New York Herald of December 9th has the following encouraging survey of Jett's dominions :

By Longstreet's failure we see the rebellion compelled to relinquish its final hold upon the last grand outpost by which it may have retained control over the interior and held the upper country that forms so grand a part of the Southern States. Now it is restricted to the belt that follows the line of the Atlantic from Richmond to Mobile, shut up between the mountains and the sea, flanked on the one hand by the Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains, that bristle with Northern bayonets, on the other by the ocean, that teems with Northern gunboats. Its present territory is represented by the three points of Richmond, Charleston and Mobile. Such a country is weak at every point, and while it hardly possesses a sufficient depth for natural cohesion, it will doubtless soon be domonstrated that it possesses but little

MEADE'S LAST CAMPAIGN .- The recent campaign of General Meade is a very prominent topic of conversation in Congressional circles, and I find that there is a very general dissatisfaction with General Meade. It is ascertained beyond the shadow of a doubt that he has an army which outnumbers that under Lee by at least thirty five thousand, and there can be no reasonable expectation that the Army ef the Potomac will be relatively stronger in the Spring. If the Government is successful in raising more troops, it should not be forgotten that the rebel Gov. ernment is enforcing its conscription laws remorsely, and the Richmond Congress is expected to amend them this Winter so as to include all persons under

the age of fifty .- N. Y. Evening Post. POOR AND AGED CLERGYMEN .- A London paper says 10 000 clergymen in the Church of England do not receive more than \$500 each per year, and there is no fund for their support when they fail, as many of them must, to get "good livings." A movement is now on foot to raise such a fund. Many of these men are now employed as assistants to the rectors, and have no security for their paitry salary when

PERSONAL HABITS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN .- Washington correspondence of the Boston Journal says: Mr. Lincoln is an early riser, and he thus is able to devote two or three hours every morning to his voluminous private correspondence, besides glancing at a morning paper. At nine he breakfasts, then walks over to the War Office to read such war telegrams as they give him, (occasionally some are withheld.) and to have a chat with General Halleck on the military situation, in which he takes great interest. Returning to the White House, he goes through with his morning's mail, in company with a private secretary. Some letters are endorsed and sent to the Departments-others are entrusted to the Secretary, who makes a minute of the reply which he is to make-and others the President retains, that he may matter how they are worded, or how inelegant the chirography may be.

ESCAPE OF THE GUERILLA MORGAN .- John Morgan, the celebrated Guerilla chief, who made such a notable raid into Indiana and Ohio, and was capturred with all his men, escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, one night with six of his officers-Capts. Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Hines, Hockersmith, and Magee, and reached Canada. By patient labor for nearly four weeks, with small pocket knives, they dug through the floors of their cells, composed of about one foot of stone and brick, down into a four-feet sewer. Two weeks ago one of the escaped prisoners asked the guard for a few boards to cover the bottoms of the cells, giving as an excuse that the damp stone was injurious to their health. The unsuspicious guard granted their request. The boards were used to cover up the holes they were cutting. On Friday night Morgan on retiring arranged with his brother Dick to exchange cells, from the top one to the lower one on the first floor. After getting into the sewer, they crawled to the heavy grating and masonry at its mouth, and found they could not escape by that route. They, however, made a hole upward to a heavy pile of coal, which rolled in on them to such and extent that they were forced to go further back into the yard. They then excavated the soft earth clear under the main wall; and 30 correctly was the distance calculated that they came out into the open road one foot from the foundation. The night was dark, and a heavy rain was falling at the time.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Jan. 8th .- The Africa, from Liverpool the 26th and Queenstown the 27th, has arrived Thackeray, the author, is dead. The American Ministers at Paris and London are making persistent efforts to prevent the sailing of the Roppahannock from Calais. The Lairds refuse to sell their rams.

The French Corps Legislatif had debated the loan bill at length. The Opposition members spoke in favor of a pacific policy on the part of the Government. M. Picard censured the Government for the Mexican expedition. The loan finally passed.

At a meeting at Altona, in which thousands took part, Prince Frederick was formally proclaimed Duke of Holstein amid great enthusiasm. The Saxon troops entered Altona on the 24th, and the Danes left as the Federals entered. Rumors of insurrectionary movements in Hungary

are prevalent, and Austria is taking precautions against any such movement. The Danish Ministry had tendered their resigna-

tions, which were accepted by the King. England and Russia continue to exercise their pressure in Denmark on the Holstein question. The London press thus refers to Grant's victory at

Chattanooga. The Morning Star calls the battle the Waterleo of the South, and adds: "It is very doubtful whether the discomfited files of that unlucky commander, Bragg, can be induced to make another stand." It does not consider him the man to retrieve so terrible a disaster as that just inflicted. The Times styles Grant the most active and successful commander whom the Federals possess, and whose presence has turned the fortunes of the campaign. It attributes the failure of the rebel campain not so much to the inefficiency of Bragg as to the weakness of the Southern army. This has been a fatal disadvantage of the Confederacy all through the war, and they will suffer more from it now than ever. The Morning Herald, a most bitter enemy of the North, is not without hope that the disaster to Bragg may not prove irre-rievable, but adds: " Friendly as we are to the Confederate cause, we are still prepared to look the very worst in the face, and that worst is something far beyond anything that has yet befallen the South." The Examiner which has been strongty Secessionist, says the deleat of Bragg is not decisive, but nearer to decisive than any reverse of the war that has yet occurred.

DENMARK .- We regret to announce the death of King Frederick VII., which took place at the Palace of Gluksburg on the 15th Nov. His Majesty was in his fifty fifth year. The father of the Princess of Wales thus succeeds to a throne more likely to prove a trouble than a position of splender.

Some alarm was occasioned on the 14th by the announcement that the King had been seized on the previous day with serious illness. A bulletin issued on the same day stated that his Majesty was suffering from erysipelas in the face, attended with fever and slight delirium, but that having obtained a little sleep, he was better. This gave some hopes of the King's recovery-only, however, to be speedily dissipated, for the malady increased so rapidly that his Mujesty sank under it and died at half past two on the afternoon of the 15th.

La France asserts that the Emperor's letter of invitation to a Congress is pervaded by a spirit of delicate moderation and courtesy, and is said to draw the attention of the Sovereigns to the great principles of order, peace, and the general interest. It also demands the establishment of a system of public law more in accordance with accomplished facts, the spirit of the age, and the new conditions of the European equilibrium, althou, it avoids specially pronouncing itself upon any of the particular questions which will have to be treated by the Congress, even upon that of Poland.

The Richmond Whig on Bragg's Defeat. [From the Richmond Whig, November 27th.]

It is unwise to make light of a defeat, and equally unwise to overrate it. For the first time a large Confederate army has been driven from a powerful position and compelled to abandon it altogether. Whether this was done by dint of bravery or by maneuvering, and the sudden precipitation of large numbers upon a comparatively weak point, we are, as yet, without the means of knowing. The probabilities are in favor of the latter supposition, although General Bragg, with a candor which all must admire, and which other Southern Generals would do well to imitate, admits that his " left center" was "carried." It will appear, we apprehend, that this center had been weakened in order to prevent the extreme left from being flanked-a danger which all Generals take care to guard against, and none are more afraid of than General Bragg.

To have been whipped out of a chosen and naturally strong position is a serious thing to a Southern army. It is an inadequate consolation to know that this happened when 15,000 States troops of Georgis were permitted to return to their homes for agricul tural purposes, and when probably as many more under Longstreet had been sent on what will prove to be a bootless and hazardous attempt against Knoxville. But when it became known that Sherman with 20,000 men had joined Grant, ought not every man to have been recalled? Nay, ought they to have been sent beyond the reach of speedy recall?

What is done is done. We can bear the disaster, and another like it, but not many more. If Longstreet be cut off from Bragg, as he doubtless is, the trouble is mightily complicated; for Grant will press his advantages, and, if possible, destroy first one and then the other. All this is clear now to the dullest observation; it was quite as clear to military minds from the moment it was known that Bragg had divided his army in the face of an able General who was rapidly being reinforced. Grant saized the occasion which Bragg gratuitously made for him-

However, Bragg is back upon the field of his great victory. His loss we know not; the morale of his army we know not. Admit that the one is heavy, the other bad; admit, too, that there is no help to come from Longstreet. Take the case in its worst aspect, and prepare for it. This is the duty of the President, the duty of Georgia, the duty of all .-Georgia will surely do her duty; she has never failed to do it. Will the President do his? We trust he will; we may say we believe he will, for we have observed that it ever requires the worst to come to the worst before the pressure that insures prompt action begins to tell on the firm, stern temper of the

Much has been said about Gen. Bragg, and the hour may come when it will be proper to say much more. But there is no time for quarreling now .-First make ready to repel Grant and Thomas, both able men, and then we may think of preferring charges. If the army cannot be made to resist the talents of Grant and Thomas without a change of commanders, in Heaven's name let it be done; let us give all possible encouragement to the gallant army of Chickamauga-back them up; support them; strengthen them; cheer them with all that busy hands and grateful voices can accomplish. By hook or by crook, we must beat back the invader. We have done it before, and by God's help we will surely do it again. Let us bend every energy to that end.

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GENERAL SALE!

On Friday, - - - - - Feb. 5th, At 10 O'Clock, A. M. at Sales Room.

GENERAL Merchandise! AND SUNDRIES!

Consisting of Clothing, Dry Goods,

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Carriages and a Variety of Sundries.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WIN-LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whe-, ther it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Gesuine unless unless the fac- simile of CURTIS & PERKINS New York, is on the outside wrapper.

> Sold by all medicine dealers, Principal Office, 48 Dey Street, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle. REDINGTON & CO., 416 and 418 Front St., San Francisco, Agents for California.

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

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PORK AND BEANS

-WHICH WILL BE SERVED-

HOT!IN REGULAR HOME POTS....

From 7 O'Clock, until 9 O'Clock,

Regularly Every Sunday MORNING.

East Maui Plantation.

Sugars and Molasses, CROP NOW COMING IN, AND offered for sale in quantities to suit by H. HACKFELD & CO.,

KOLOA PLANTATION.

Sugars and Molasses, Of Superior Quality. CROP 1884. NOW COMING IN, AND in quantities to suit by H. HACKFELD & CO.,

Monolulu Iron Works!

for sale, a complete assortment of Iron-Flat, Round and Square, all sizes; also Boiler Iron, 1. 1. 2. and 1 inch, Gaspiping, Eibows and Bends, Tees, Crosses, Union Joints,

Blacksmith Coal always on hand! Old Iron and Brass &c., purchased. BY J. H. COLE.

CARGO SALE AT AUCTION

Axes and hatchets, coffee milis, tacks, files, padlocks, saws, Hoes, shovels, etc., etc. Craft and Poles.

On WEDNESDAY - February 10, At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room, Will be sold, for the Benefit of whom it may concern,

HAWAIIAN STEAM NAVIGATION

THE COMPANY'S STEAM SCHOONER

EVERY MONDAY.

ULUPALAKUA, KAWAIHAE and

Returning on Saturday or Sunday.

JANION, GREEN & Co., Agents H. B. N. Co.

Produce Dealers.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

Old Composition, Old Copper, Tallow. Old Iron, Cotton. Wool.

BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST MARKET
C. BREWER & Co.,
Market Wharf, N. B.—Consignments from the other islands will have promp 400-2m.

EXTRA BRIGHT ANNEALED FENCE
WIRE, assorted sizes, received per bark 'ELENA,'
from Bremen. For sale by
400-2m

C. BREWER & Co. SEWING MACHINES!

C. BREWER & Co.

Just Received Per Bark "COMET!"

Almanacs for 1864!

NOTICE.

NEW GOODS TO ARRIVE PER " Lady Rowena," and other arrivals, via San Francisco, expected Hickory shirts, White shirts, all descriptions, Regatta shirts,
Millinery and haberdashery, Cutlery, Sadlery,
Shoe Grindery, Hosiery, of all kinds, Victoria lawns,
Prints, new styles, suitable for native trade,
Figured Turkey red, Plain Turkey red, Tape checks,
Madappolams, Brilliants, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE. Observe-Dr Country Orders carefully at-tended to. 396-2m Sugar and Molasses! From the Plantation of J. MAKEE,

EAST MAUI! CROP OF 1863. C. BREWER & CO

TO LET! THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY Apply to MRS. HUMPHREYS, next door.

house the house thereon, on very reasonable terms. Said premises being well fenced, and having water laid on, has also Mango trees planted thereon. For terms, inquire of
J. PERRY, Nuuanu Street.
394-3m*

JUST RECEIVED

Tins French preserved Ments, assorted,

44 44 Truffles, Glasses French fruits in syrups, Glasses French prunes, Tins French prunes,

Glass jars raisins, Glass jars currants, Bologna sausages, Westphalia hams,

Fresh Sardines, For Sale at the Family Grocery & Feed Store, by A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

KUOKOA, VOL. III.

January 2.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2,00 PER ANNUM. Payable always in advance. Carriers and Agents are instructed not to leave any papers until paid for.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. The large circulation of the paper (about 2 800, makes it a good medium for advertisers.

AUCTION ALE

AT 10 O'CLOCK. A. M., ON SATURDAY, FEB. 6, AT SALES ROOM, will be sold, the cargo of the schooner "Emiline," from New London, comprising a large and varied assortment of

Rigging screws, anchor and connecting shackles, mast hoops, Handspikes, belaying pins, hanks, compasses, bulls' eyes, &c.

Lance poles, pikes, gaffs, lances, togels, cutting and boat spades, Boarding knives, boat hooks, rowlocks, ballers, skim-Cutting falls, lance warps, whale lines, bolt rope, lanyards, rat-Russia duck, Raven's do, Neptune do, cotton twine, flax do, etc.

Paints and Varnishes.

White lead, crome yellow and green, zinc paint, Prussian blue, Verdieris, varnish, turpentine, etc., etc.

Patent blocks, double and single; anchors and chains, platform and counter scales, boots, shoes and brogans, crockery,
Glass and tinware, etc.

A Lot of Dresses, Shawls, Mautles, &c. Seized for violation of the Revenue Laws,



At half-past 4 o'clock, for LAHAINA,

KONA,

17 Shippers please take notice, freight payable in cash on delivery of goods.

Goat Skins,

FENCE WIRE!

T REDUCED PRICES. THOSE EXCEL-lent "WILLIAMS & ORVIS" Sewing Machines. For

DIARIES FOR 1864

DIARIES, of all sizes, etyles and finish, varying in prices from 75 Cis., for small plain, to \$5.00 for full Tarkey Morocco, and gilt finish. Orders from the other islands will be promptly attended to on the receipt of the Diaries. Also received a few TRACT SOCIETY and other

For sale by H. M. WHITNEY.

FOR SALE A HOUSE AND LOT. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale, his premises situated on QUEEN STREET near Punchbowl, together with the

....BY THE....

Tins French preserved peas,

1 lb Tins Westphalia sausages.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE NATIVE

H. M. WHITNEY, Publisher